

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Financial Year 2024

Distributed on Budget Day: 16 February 2024

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This document summarises and provides relevant highlights of the FY2024 Revenue and Expenditure Estimates presented to Parliament on 16 February 2024.

CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	4
01 Update on Financial Year 2023	5
1.1 Expected Overall Fiscal Position for FY2023	5
1.2 Operating Revenue	5
1.3 Total Expenditure	6
1.4 Special Transfers	7
1.5 Net Investment Returns Contribution	7
1.6 Spending from Endowment Funds and Trust Funds	7
1.7 Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure and SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	7
02 Outlook for Financial Year 2024	13
2.1 Budget for FY2024	13
2.2 Operating Revenue	13
2.3 Total Expenditure	14
2.4 Net Investment Returns Contribution	15
2.5 Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure and SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	15
2.6 Special Transfers	18
2.7 Fiscal Impulse	21
STATISTICAL ANNEX	23
GLOSSARY	35

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

01 Update on Financial Year 2023

1.1 *Expected Overall Fiscal Position for FY2023*

The basic deficit is revised to \$5.4 billion (0.8% of GDP). After factoring in Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds of \$24.3 billion, Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC) of \$22.9 billion, Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure of \$3.5 billion, and Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act (SINGA) Interest Costs and Loan Expenses of \$0.2 billion, the Overall Fiscal Position for Revised FY2023 is a deficit of \$3.6 billion (0.5% of GDP). This is larger than the \$0.4 billion deficit estimated at Budget 2023. This is due to higher Total Expenditure to meet priority areas such as catching up of projects deferred due to COVID-19; funding for public healthcare institutions; and a top-up to the Majulah Package Fund to boost the retirement and healthcare adequacy of Singaporeans, as announced by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong at the National Day Rally 2023; partially offset by higher-than-expected Operating Revenue, mainly due to stronger-than-expected economic growth.

The Revised FY2023 fiscal position is shown in [Table 1.1](#).

1.2 *Operating Revenue*

Revised FY2023 Operating Revenue is \$104.3 billion, which is \$7.6 billion (7.9%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. This increase is mainly due to higher collections from Corporate Income Tax, Other Taxes, Vehicle Quota Premiums, Personal Income Tax, Assets Taxes, and Betting Taxes, partially offset by lower collections from the Goods and Services Tax.

Corporate Income Tax collections are revised to \$28.4 billion, which is \$4.1 billion (17.0%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to stronger-than-expected economic growth in 2022. Collections from Other Taxes, which include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax, are revised to \$8.8 billion, which is \$2.1 billion (32.3%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. This is mainly due to higher Land Betterment Charge collections from unforeseen redevelopment projects. Vehicle Quota Premiums collections are revised to \$4.7 billion, which is \$0.8 billion (20.1%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to the Government bringing forward COE quota from future years. Personal Income

Tax collections are revised to \$17.5 billion, which is \$0.7 billion (4.1%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to stronger-than-expected nominal wage growth in 2022. Assets Taxes collections are revised to \$5.9 billion, which is \$0.4 billion (6.7%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to upward adjustments to Annual Values for residential properties. Betting Taxes collections are revised to \$3.2 billion, which is \$0.3 billion (10.8%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to stronger-than-expected collections for Casino Taxes.

Goods and Services Tax collections are revised to \$16.4 billion, which is \$1.0 billion (5.8%) lower than the Estimated FY2023 figure due to weaker imports.

The breakdown of Operating Revenue in FY2023 by its components is shown in [Chart 1.1](#).

1.3 *Total Expenditure*

Revised FY2023 Total Expenditure is \$106.9 billion, which is \$2.7 billion (2.6%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. The breakdown of Government spending by sector is shown in [Chart 1.2](#).

Operating Expenditure is revised to \$85.4 billion, which is \$1.7 billion (2.1%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. The higher expenditure is mainly driven by (i) MINDEF due to catching up of projects deferred or disrupted due to COVID-19, acceleration of the SAF's digitalisation and build-up of non-kinetic capabilities, as well as heightened inflationary pressures; and (ii) MOH due to higher funding to public healthcare institutions and implementation of Healthier SG. These increases in expenditure are partly offset by lower expenditure by (i) MOM due to lower utilisation for the Jobs Growth Incentive; (ii) MOE due to lower expenditure on manpower; and (iii) MHA due to lower manpower costs, expected delays in IT projects, and savings in systems maintenance.

Development Expenditure is revised to \$21.5 billion, which is \$1.0 billion (4.9%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. The higher expenditure is mainly driven by (i) MOT mainly due to the development of the domestic rail network; (ii) MTI due to higher requirements for EDB's Economic Development Assistance

Scheme and spending on Research, Innovation and Enterprise; partially offset by small decreases in expenditure across several agencies due to project delays.

1.4 Special Transfers

Revised FY2023 Special Transfers, including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds, is \$27.2 billion, which is \$7.6 billion (38.7%) higher than the Estimated FY2023 figure. This is driven mainly by (i) the establishment of the Majulah Package Fund to boost Singaporeans' retirement and healthcare adequacy; and (ii) additional requirements for the Cost-of-Living (COL) Support Package announced in September 2023. [Table 1.2](#) provides a summary of the revised Special Transfers.

1.5 Net Investment Returns Contribution

Revised FY2023 NIRC is \$22.9 billion, which is \$0.6 billion (2.4%) lower than the Estimated FY2023 figure.

1.6 Spending from Endowment and Trust Funds

Spending from Government Endowment and Trust Funds is projected to be \$9.6 billion in FY2023 ([Table 1.3](#)).

1.7 Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure and SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses

The borrowing proceeds under the SINGA can only be used to finance nationally significant infrastructure. Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure is revised to \$3.5 billion, which is close to the Estimated FY2023 figure. For FY2023, the expenditure on the North South Corridor, the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System, the Cross Island Line, and the Jurong Region Line will be capitalised.

SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses to facilitate borrowing under the SINGA is revised to \$0.2 billion, which is \$0.1 billion (32.0%) lower than the Estimated FY2023 figure, due to lower-than-expected yield for SGS (Infrastructure) issuances in FY2023.

Fiscal Position in FY2022 and FY2023

Table 1.1

	Actual FY2022	Estimated FY2023	Revised FY2023	Revised FY2023 Compared to	
				Actual FY2022	Estimated FY2023
				% change	% change
	\$billion	\$billion	\$billion	% change	% change
OPERATING REVENUE	91.01	96.70	104.30	14.6	7.9
Corporate Income Tax	23.07	24.26	28.38	23.0	17.0
Personal Income Tax	15.52	16.84	17.53	12.9	4.1
Withholding Tax	2.11	2.21	2.19	3.8	(1.2)
Statutory Boards' Contributions	1.45	0.57	0.75	(48.4)	32.1
Assets Taxes	5.10	5.55	5.92	16.1	6.7
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	3.46	3.73	3.40	(1.8)	(8.8)
Goods and Services Tax	14.09	17.38	16.36	16.1	(5.8)
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.16	2.54	2.60	20.0	2.3
Vehicle Quota Premiums	3.76	3.88	4.66	23.9	20.1
Betting Taxes	2.77	2.84	3.15	13.9	10.8
Stamp Duty	5.95	5.75	5.92	(0.6)	3.0
Other Taxes ¹	7.02	6.63	8.78	25.0	32.3
Fees and Charges (excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	3.95	3.95	4.07	3.0	3.0
Others	0.60	0.58	0.61	2.2	5.5
Less:					
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	104.86	104.15	106.89	1.9	2.6
Operating Expenditure	84.44	83.62	85.36	1.1	2.1
Development Expenditure	20.42	20.52	21.52	5.4	4.9
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(13.84)	(7.45)	(2.59)		
Less:					
SPECIAL TRANSFERS²	8.94	19.58	27.17	203.9	38.7
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	2.69	2.76	2.85		
COL Special Payment	1.02	1.33	1.55		
CDC Vouchers	0.39	0.60	0.64		
Other Transfers ³	1.28	0.84	0.66		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(16.53)	(10.21)	(5.44)		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	6.25	16.82	24.32		
Majulah Package Fund	-	-	7.50		
National Productivity Fund	-	4.00	4.00		
GST Voucher Fund	2.40	2.40	2.40		
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund	2.80	2.40	2.40		
Top-ups to Endowment Funds ⁴	-	2.30	2.30		
Other Funds ⁵	1.05	5.72	5.72		
Add:					
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	22.38	23.48	22.92	2.4	(2.4)
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(0.41)	(3.55)	(6.84)		
Add:					
CAPITALISATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	2.21	3.53	3.49	58.1	(0.9)
Less:					
DEPRECIATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	-	-	-
SINGA INTEREST COSTS AND LOAN EXPENSES⁶	0.09	0.33	0.23	152.4	(32.0)
OVERALL FISCAL POSITION	1.72	(0.35)	(3.57)		

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹ Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.

² Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

³ Includes GST Voucher Special Payment, Top-ups to Edusave, Post-Secondary Education and Child Development Accounts, CPF MediSave Top-ups, CPF Transition Offset, S&CC Rebates, Jobs Support Scheme, Top-ups to self-help groups, Rental Support Scheme, Workfare Special Bonus, Passion Card Top-ups, Wage Credit Scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Household Utilities Credit, Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs, Self-Employed Persons Income Relief Scheme, Cash Rebate for School Buses, Grocery Vouchers.

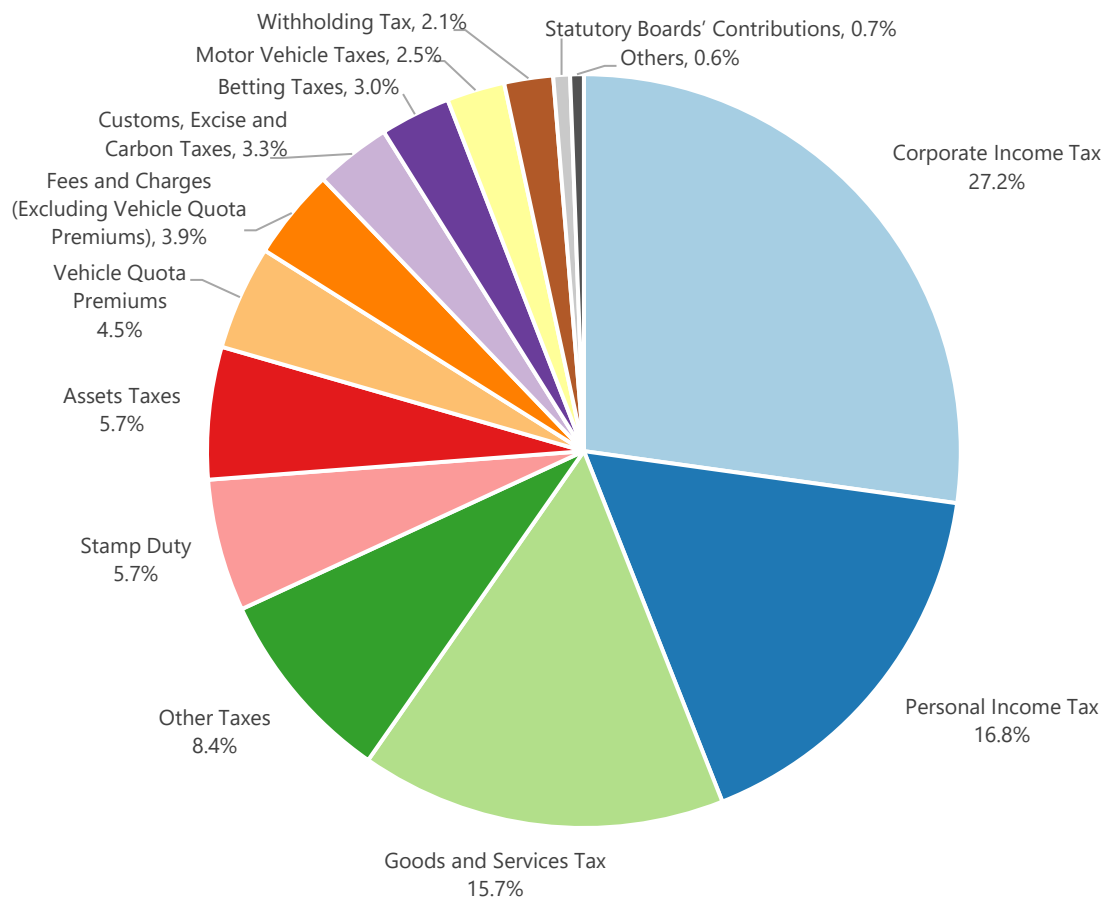
⁴ Consists of Medical Endowment Fund, ElderCare Fund and Community Care Endowment Fund.

⁵ Consists of Changi Airport Development Fund, Trust Fund for the Employment Credit Schemes, National Research Fund, Community Silver Trust Fund, Cultural Matching Fund and Public Transport Fund.

⁶ SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest costs (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund. It is different from the Debt Servicing and Related Costs presented in the Expenditure Estimates and Annex to Expenditure Estimates for Head Y.

Breakdown of Government Operating Revenue in FY2023¹

Chart 1.1

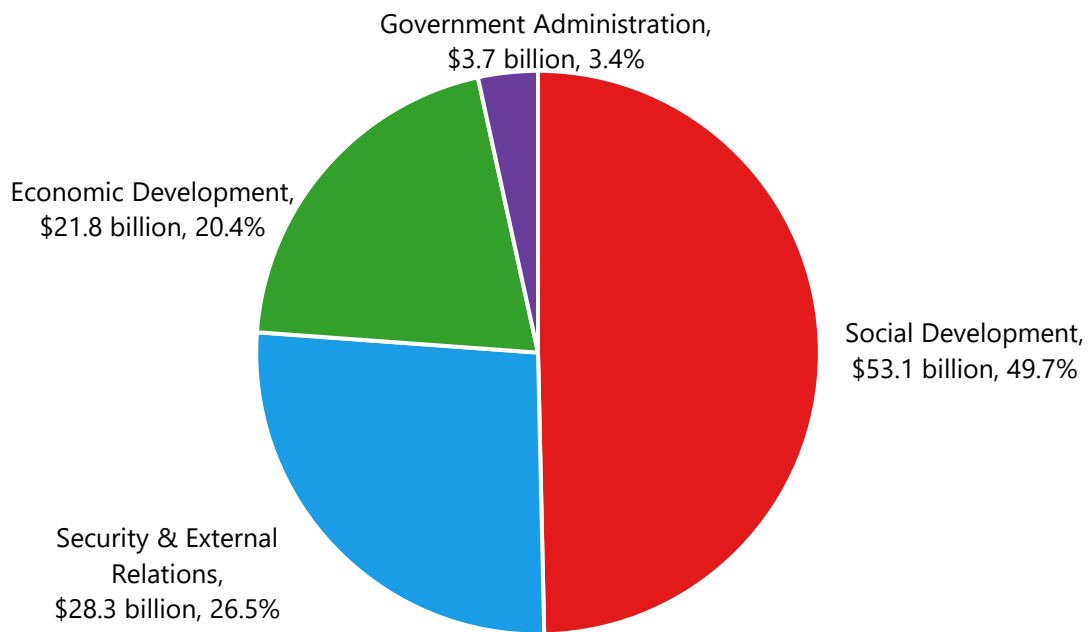


Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Total Revenue comprises Operating Revenue and NIRC. Operating Revenue, which includes tax and non-tax revenues (shown above), comprises 82.0% of Total Revenue in FY2023 while NIRC makes up the remaining 18.0%.

Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Sector in FY2023

Chart 1.2



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Summary of Revised FY2023 Special Transfers¹

Table 1.2

	Revised FY2023 (\$ million)
Special Transfers:	27,169
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	
Cost-of-Living Special Payment	1,549
CDC Vouchers	635
Other Transfers ²	664
Sub-Total	2,849
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	
Majulah Package Fund	7,500
National Productivity Fund	4,000
Goods and Services Tax Voucher Fund	2,400
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund	2,400
Changi Airport Development Fund	2,000
Medical Endowment Fund	1,500
Trust Fund for the Employment Credit Schemes	1,500
National Research Fund	1,200
Community Silver Trust Fund	1,000
ElderCare Fund	500
Community Care Endowment Fund	300
Public Transport Fund	20
Sub-Total	24,320

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Special Transfers including Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

²Includes GST Voucher Special Payment, Top-ups to Edusave, Post-Secondary Education and Child Development Accounts, CPF MediSave Top-ups, CPF Transition Offset, S&CC Rebates, Jobs Support Scheme, Top-ups to self-help groups, Rental Support Scheme, Workfare Special Bonus, Passion Card Top-ups, Wage Credit Scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Household Utilities Credit, Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs, Self-Employed Persons Income Relief Scheme, Cash Rebate for School Buses, Grocery Vouchers.

Spending from Endowment and Trust Funds

Table 1.3

	Revised FY2023 (\$ million)
Total Spending	9,635
Goods and Services Tax Voucher Fund	3,758
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund	2,547
National Research Fund	804
Skills Development Fund	371
Pioneer Generation Fund	321
Trust Fund for the Employment Credit Schemes	295
Merdeka Generation Fund	242
Edusave Endowment Fund	184
Medical Endowment Fund	176
Community Silver Trust	154
Long-Term Care Support Fund	150
Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund	144
ElderCare Fund	134
Others ¹	134
National Productivity Fund	133
Community Care Endowment Fund	89

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Consists of funds with spending of less than \$50 million: Bus Service Enhancement Fund, Community Capability Trust Fund, Cultural Matching Fund, National Youth Fund, Public Transport Fund, SG Eco Fund, and Singapore Universities Trust Fund.

02 Outlook for Financial Year 2024

2.1 Budget for FY2024

A basic deficit of \$6.1 billion (0.8% of GDP) is estimated for FY2024. After factoring in Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds of \$20.4 billion, NIRC of \$23.5 billion, Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure of \$4.1 billion and SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses of \$0.4 billion, the estimated Overall Fiscal Position for FY2024 is a surplus of \$0.8 billion (0.1% of GDP).

The FY2024 Budget is summarised in [Table 2.1](#).

2.2 Operating Revenue

Estimated FY2024 Operating Revenue is \$108.6 billion (15.1% of GDP). This is an increase of \$4.3 billion (4.2%) over the Revised FY2023 Operating Revenue of \$104.3 billion. The increase relative to Revised FY2023 is mainly due to higher collections expected from Goods and Services Tax, Assets Taxes, Personal Income Tax, and Motor Vehicle Taxes, partially offset by an expected decrease in Statutory Boards' Contributions.

Goods and Services Tax collections are estimated to increase by \$3.0 billion (18.5%) to \$19.4 billion, due to the increase in the GST rate and expected growth in consumption. Assets Taxes are estimated to increase by \$0.8 billion (12.8%) to \$6.7 billion, due to the increase in Property Tax rates which took effect on 1 January 2024 and higher property Annual Values. Personal Income Tax collections are estimated to increase by \$0.5 billion (3.1%) to \$18.1 billion, due to nominal wage growth in 2023 and the increase in the top marginal tax rate that takes effect from Year of Assessment 2024. Motor Vehicle Tax collections are estimated to increase by \$0.2 billion (9.3%) to \$2.8 billion due to expected further recovery in COE quota supply.

Statutory Boards' Contributions are estimated to decrease by \$0.4 billion (58.8%) to \$0.3 billion due to expected lower contributions from the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

Historical data for the various revenue items is provided in [Tables 3.2a and 3.2b](#) in the Statistical Annex.

2.3 Total Expenditure

Estimated FY2024 Total Expenditure is \$111.8 billion (15.5% of GDP). This is an increase of \$4.9 billion (4.6%) from the Revised FY2023 Total Expenditure of \$106.9 billion. The main increases over Revised FY2023 Expenditure are for MOT, MOH, MOE, MSF, MINDEF, MND and MinLaw (see [Chart 2.1](#)).

MOT expenditure is expected to increase by \$1.3 billion (9.8%), mainly due to the development of the domestic rail network, and upgrading of infrastructure and systems to support our air hub.

MOH expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.8 billion (4.6%) mainly due to the opening of new facilities such as Sembawang and Tampines North polyclinics, ramping up of capacity in the new Woodlands Health campus, and projected capacity increases in the long-term care sector.

MOE expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.7 billion (4.8%), mainly due to annual cost adjustments, initiatives to improve the quality of education, and the resumption of school building projects that were previously delayed by COVID-19.

MSF expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.5 billion (12.6%) mainly due to higher spending on programmes in the preschool and social service sector.

MINDEF expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.5 billion (2.5%) mainly due to inflation.

MND expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.4 billion (4.7%) mainly due to faster work progress for HDB's public housing development and upgrading programmes, and higher operating grant to HDB.

MinLaw expenditure is expected to increase by \$0.4 billion (120.8%) mainly due to projected land acquisition and development.

There were decreases from Revised FY2023 Expenditure for MOM by \$0.3 billion (8.3%) mainly due to the cessation of the Jobs Growth Incentive, and MTI by \$0.1 billion (1.6%) due to lower requirements for EDB's Economic Development Assistance Scheme.

A detailed breakdown of Government expenditure by sector is provided in [Tables 3.3 to 3.6b](#) in the Statistical Annex.

2.4 Net Investment Returns Contribution

Estimated FY2024 NIRC is \$23.5 billion, which is \$0.6 billion (2.6%) higher than the Revised FY2023 NIRC.

2.5 Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure and SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses

The borrowing proceeds under the Significant Infrastructure Government Loan Act (SINGA) will only be used to finance nationally significant infrastructure. Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure is projected to be \$4.1 billion, which is \$0.6 billion (17.1%) higher than the Revised FY2023 figure. In FY2024, the Government expects to capitalise expenditure on the North South Corridor, the Deep Tunnel Sewerage System, the Cross Island Line, and the Jurong Region Line.

SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses to facilitate borrowing under the SINGA is projected to be \$0.4 billion, which is \$0.2 billion (78.6%) higher than the Revised FY2023 figure due to additional interest costs from additional SGS (Infrastructure) that will be raised in FY2024.

Budget for FY2024

Table 2.1

	Revised FY2023	Estimated FY2024	Change Over Revised FY2023	
	\$billion	\$billion	\$billion	%change
OPERATING REVENUE	104.30	108.64	4.34	4.2
Corporate Income Tax	28.38	28.03	(0.35)	(1.2)
Personal Income Tax	17.53	18.07	0.55	3.1
Withholding Tax	2.19	2.31	0.12	5.5
Statutory Boards' Contributions	0.75	0.31	(0.44)	(58.8)
Assets Taxes	5.92	6.67	0.76	12.8
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	3.40	3.56	0.17	4.9
Goods and Services Tax	16.36	19.39	3.03	18.5
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2.60	2.84	0.24	9.3
Vehicle Quota Premiums	4.66	4.72	0.06	1.3
Betting Taxes	3.15	3.26	0.11	3.4
Stamp Duty	5.92	5.73	(0.19)	(3.2)
Other Taxes ¹	8.78	8.86	0.08	0.9
Fees and Charges (excluding Vehicle Quota Premiums)	4.07	4.25	0.18	4.4
Others	0.61	0.64	0.03	4.3
Less:				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	106.89	111.76	4.87	4.6
Operating Expenditure	85.36	88.43	3.07	3.6
Development Expenditure	21.52	23.33	1.80	8.4
PRIMARY SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(2.59)	(3.12)		
Less:				
SPECIAL TRANSFERS²	27.17	23.30	(3.87)	(14.3)
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	2.85	2.94		
CDC Vouchers	0.64	0.85		
COL Special Payment	1.55	0.81		
Other Transfers ³	0.66	1.28		
BASIC SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(5.44)	(6.06)		
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	24.32	20.35		
Majulah Package Fund	7.50	-		
GST Voucher Fund	2.40	6.00		
Future Energy Fund	-	5.00		
Financial Sector Development Fund	-	2.00		
National Productivity Fund	4.00	2.00		
Top-up to Endowment Funds ⁴	2.30	2.00		
Other Funds ⁵	8.12	3.35		
Add:				
NET INVESTMENT RETURNS CONTRIBUTION	22.92	23.50	0.59	2.6
OVERALL BUDGET SURPLUS / DEFICIT	(6.84)	(2.91)		
Add:				
CAPITALISATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	3.49	4.09	0.60	17.1
Less:				
DEPRECIATION OF NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	-	-	-	-
SINGA INTEREST COSTS AND LOAN EXPENSES⁶	0.23	0.40	0.18	78.6
OVERALL FISCAL POSITION	(3.57)	0.78		

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹ Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.

² Special Transfers include Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

³ Other Transfers in FY2024 include MediSave Bonus, U-Save rebates, CIT Rebate Cash Grant, NS LifeSG Credits, CPF Transition Offset, S&CC rebates, Enterprise Innovation Scheme, GST Voucher Special Payment, Top-ups to self-help groups, Top-ups to Edusave and Post-Secondary Education Accounts, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts, Jobs Support Scheme, Rental Support Scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Wage Credit Scheme and Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs.

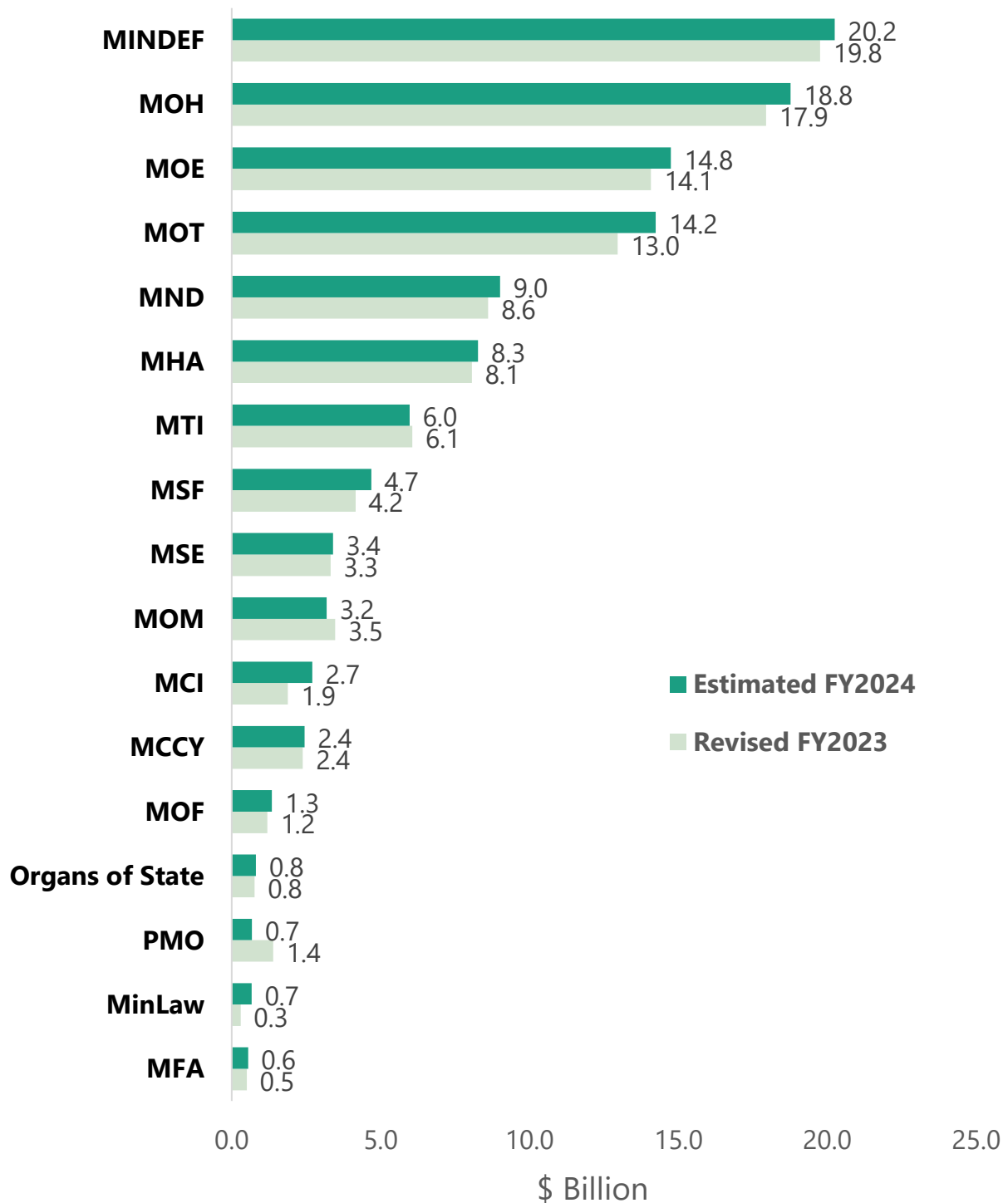
⁴ Consists of Edusave Endowment Fund, Medical Endowment Fund, ElderCare Fund and Community Care Endowment Fund.

⁵ Other Funds include National Research Fund, Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund, Changi Airport Development Fund, Community Silver Trust Fund, Trust Fund for the Employment Credit Schemes, Public Transport Fund, Skills Development Fund, and Legal Aid Fund.

⁶ SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest costs (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund. It is different from the Debt Servicing and Related Costs presented in the Expenditure Estimates and Annex to Expenditure Estimates for Head Y.

Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Ministry¹ (FY2023 and FY2024)

Chart 2.1



¹With effect from 23 October 2023, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG), previously under Prime Minister's Office (PMO), merged with the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI)'s digital development functions to form an enlarged Smart Nation Group to better position the Government to advance the full range of the digital agenda. The new Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme will be reported under MCI from FY2024. Figures before FY2024 are still reported under PMO.

2.6 *Special Transfers*

Special Transfers to Households (\$2.6 billion)

In addition to transfers from the Government's Operating Expenditure and spending from Endowment and Trust Funds, Special Transfers to Households are estimated to be \$2.6 billion in Budget 2024. This includes \$0.9 billion for CDC vouchers, \$0.8 billion for COL Special Payment and \$0.9 billion for other transfers (see [Table 2.2](#)).

Special Transfers to Businesses (\$0.4 billion)

Special Transfers to Businesses are estimated to be \$0.4 billion, with the majority being a \$0.3 billion CIT Rebate Cash Grant¹ (see [Table 2.3](#)).

Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds (\$20.4 billion)

In Budget 2024, the Government will top up the GST Voucher Fund by \$6.0 billion to meet the steady state cashflow needs for the enhanced permanent GST Voucher scheme. To support Budget 2024 enhancements to the Progressive Wage Credit Scheme (PWCS) and Edusave Awards, the Government will top up the PWCS Fund by \$1.0 billion and the Edusave Endowment Fund by \$2.0 billion respectively. The Government will top up the National Research Fund by \$1.8 billion to support Research, Innovation and Enterprise, and the National Productivity Fund by \$2.0 billion to boost productivity, Continuing Education and Training, and investment promotion. The Government will also top up the Financial Sector Development Fund by \$2.0 billion to strengthen Singapore's position as an international financial centre. The Government will establish the Future Energy Fund with an initial injection of \$5.0 billion to invest in critical infrastructure for the energy transition. Other Fund top-ups are to the Skills Development Fund (\$500 million), Public Transport Fund (\$50 million), and the Legal Aid Fund (\$2 million).

In total, \$20.4 billion will be committed to Fund top-ups (see [Table 2.4](#)).

¹ The CIT Rebate Cash Grant is a component of the CIT Rebate of 50% tax payable granted for Year of Assessment (YA) 2024 under the Enterprise Support Package. Companies that employed at least 1 local employee in 2023 will receive a \$2,000 CIT Rebate Cash Grant. The CIT Rebate, less any CIT Rebate Cash Grant received, will be automatically incorporated in companies' tax assessment raised after they file their CIT return for YA 2024, thereby reducing their tax payable.

Special Transfers to Households in FY2024

Table 2.2

	Estimated FY2024 (\$ million)
Community Development Council Vouchers	852
Cost-of-Living Special Payment	811
Others ¹	913
Total	2,576

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Consists of MediSave Bonus, U-Save rebates, NS LifeSG Credits, S&CC rebates, GST Voucher Special Payment, Top-ups to self-help groups, Top-ups to Edusave and Post-Secondary Education Accounts, Top-ups to Child Development Accounts and Jobs Support Scheme.

Special Transfers to Businesses in FY2024

Table 2.3

	Estimated FY2024 (\$ million)
CIT Rebate Cash Grant ¹	281
CPF Transition Offset	72
Others ²	15
Total	368

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ The CIT Rebate Cash Grant is a component of the CIT Rebate of 50% tax payable granted for YA 2024 under the Enterprise Support Package. Companies that employed at least 1 local employee in 2023 will receive a \$2,000 CIT Rebate Cash Grant. The CIT Rebate, less any CIT Rebate Cash Grant received, will be automatically incorporated in companies' tax assessment raised after they file their CIT return for YA 2024, thereby reducing their tax payable.

² Consists of Enterprise Innovation Scheme, Jobs Support Scheme, Rental Support Scheme, Productivity and Innovation Credit, Wage Credit Scheme and Cash Grant to Mitigate Rental Costs.

Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds in FY2024**Table 2.4**

	Estimated FY2024 (\$ million)
Goods and Services Tax Voucher Fund	6,000
Future Energy Fund	5,000
Edusave Endowment Fund	2,000
Financial Sector Development Fund	2,000
National Productivity Fund	2,000
National Research Fund	1,800
Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund	1,000
Skills Development Fund	500
Public Transport Fund	50
Legal Aid Fund	2
Total	20,352

2.7 *Fiscal Impulse*

In its January 2024 update, the IMF projected the global economy to grow at 3.1% in 2024, unchanged from the estimated 3.1% growth in 2023. In the US, a mild slowdown in 2024 is expected due to the lagged effects of monetary policy tightening and gradual fiscal tightening. In the Eurozone, growth is projected to recover slightly from the low in 2023 as inflation falls, supporting real income growth and strengthening household consumption. In China, growth is expected to moderate following its post-COVID reopening, but is expected to be cushioned by anticipated fiscal support.

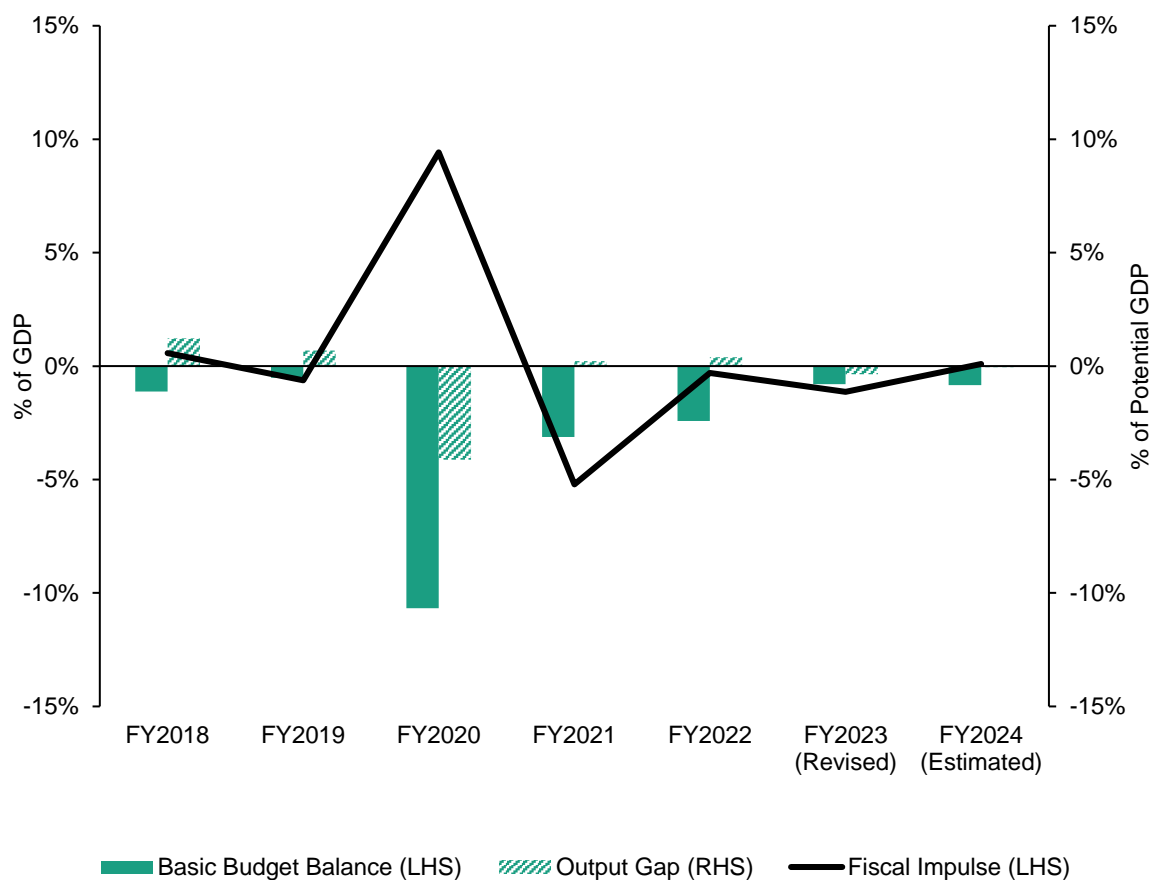
Nonetheless, downside risks to the global economy remain. Escalation of geopolitical tensions, notably the Israel-Hamas conflict and war in Ukraine, could lead to renewed supply disruptions and further commodity price shocks. Latent vulnerabilities in banking and financial systems could become exposed as monetary tightening continues to work its way through the global economy.

Notwithstanding these risks, the Singapore economy is projected to grow by 1.0% - 3.0%, and to perform at around its potential in 2024. The fiscal impulse is expected to be 0.1% of GDP in FY2024, indicating little change to the fiscal stance relative to FY2023. This balances between providing continuing support to households and businesses amid cost concerns, while minimising the risks of overheating the economy.

Building on Forward SG, Budget 2024 will strengthen our economy, social compact, and resilience, to secure Singapore's future amidst a more troubled and competitive world.

Projected Fiscal Impulse, Basic Budget Balance and Output Gap

Chart 2.2



Note: Output gap estimated as at 5 January 2024.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Table 3.1a: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Operating Revenue	73,738	74,274	67,376	82,487	91,015	104,301	108,640
Tax Revenue	66,203	67,645	61,408	74,761	82,708	94,960	99,031
Fees and Charges	7,106	6,275	5,479	6,828	7,710	8,730	8,972
Others	430	354	489	898	598	611	637
Total Expenditure	77,824	75,337	86,366	94,796	104,855	106,888	111,758
Operating Expenditure	57,561	58,667	72,936	78,543	84,438	85,364	88,430
Development Expenditure	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,253	20,417	21,524	23,328
Primary Surplus / Deficit	(4,086)	(1,063)	(18,989)	(12,310)	(13,840)	(2,587)	(3,118)
Special Transfers¹	8,989	15,129	50,822	6,828	8,941	27,169	23,296
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	1,689	1,561	33,502	6,828	2,691	2,849	2,944
Basic Surplus / Deficit	(5,774)	(2,625)	(52,491)	(19,138)	(16,532)	(5,436)	(6,062)
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	7,300	13,568	17,320	-	6,250	24,320	20,352
Net Investment Returns Contribution	16,413	17,038	18,244	20,365	22,376	22,915	23,501
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	3,338	845	(51,567)	1,227	(405)	(6,840)	(2,913)
Add:							
Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	-	-	-	654	2,210	3,495	4,094
Less:							
Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	-	-	-	-	89	226	403
Overall Fiscal Position	3,338	845	(51,567)	1,880	1,716	(3,571)	778

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹Special Transfers include Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

Table 3.1b: Overall Fiscal Position for FY2018 to FY2024 (% of GDP)¹

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Operating Revenue	14.4%	14.5%	13.7%	13.5%	13.3%	15.2%	15.1%
Tax Revenue	12.9%	13.2%	12.5%	12.2%	12.1%	13.8%	13.8%
Fees and Charges	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total Expenditure	15.2%	14.7%	17.6%	15.5%	15.3%	15.6%	15.5%
Operating Expenditure	11.2%	11.4%	14.8%	12.8%	12.3%	12.4%	12.3%
Development Expenditure	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%
Primary Surplus / Deficit	(0.8%)	(0.2%)	(3.9%)	(2.0%)	(2.0%)	(0.4%)	(0.4%)
Special Transfers²	1.8%	2.9%	10.3%	1.1%	1.3%	4.0%	3.2%
Special Transfers Excluding Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	0.3%	0.3%	6.8%	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Basic Surplus / Deficit	(1.1%)	(0.5%)	(10.7%)	(3.1%)	(2.4%)	(0.8%)	(0.8%)
Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds	1.4%	2.6%	3.5%	0.0%	0.9%	3.5%	2.8%
Net Investment Returns Contribution	3.2%	3.3%	3.7%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Overall Budget Surplus / Deficit	0.7%	0.2%	(10.5%)	0.2%	(0.1%)	(1.0%)	(0.4%)
Add:							
Capitalisation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Less:							
Depreciation of Nationally Significant Infrastructure	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Overall Fiscal Position	0.7%	0.2%	(10.5%)	0.3%	0.3%	(0.5%)	0.1%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding. Negative figures are shown in parentheses.

¹Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

²Special Transfers include Top-ups to Endowment and Trust Funds.

Table 3.2a: Revenue Collections for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Operating Revenue	73,738	74,274	67,376	82,487	91,015	104,301	108,640
Corporate Income Tax	16,032	16,732	16,112	18,196	23,072	28,380	28,029
Personal Income Tax	11,706	12,368	12,748	14,223	15,524	17,525	18,075
Withholding Tax	1,590	1,637	1,618	1,859	2,108	2,187	2,307
Statutory Boards' Contributions	1,490	1,798	2,519	2,855	1,451	748	308
Assets Taxes	4,649	4,762	3,128	4,672	5,095	5,917	6,673
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	3,075	3,264	3,582	3,750	3,460	3,398	3,564
Goods and Services Tax	11,137	11,164	10,346	12,628	14,093	16,363	19,394
Motor Vehicle Taxes	2,623	2,419	2,133	2,226	2,163	2,596	2,837
Vehicle Quota Premium	3,616	2,865	2,297	3,218	3,763	4,664	4,725
Betting Taxes	2,664	2,620	1,722	2,313	2,766	3,151	3,257
Stamp Duty	4,607	4,199	3,896	6,762	5,950	5,917	5,731
Other Taxes ¹	6,629	6,683	3,606	5,278	7,025	8,778	8,856
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premium) ²	3,490	3,409	3,181	3,610	3,946	4,067	4,247
Others	430	354	489	898	598	611	637

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.

²Includes revenue from Licenses, Permits, Service Fees, Sales of Goods, Rental of Premises, Fines and Forfeitures, and Reimbursements.

Table 3.2b: Revenue Collections for FY2018 to FY2024 (% of GDP)¹

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Operating Revenue	14.4%	14.5%	13.7%	13.5%	13.3%	15.2%	15.1%
Corporate Income Tax	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	3.9%
Personal Income Tax	2.3%	2.4%	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%
Withholding Tax	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Statutory Boards' Contributions	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Assets Taxes	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Goods and Services Tax	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%
Motor Vehicle Taxes	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Vehicle Quota Premium	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Betting Taxes	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Stamp Duty	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%
Other Taxes ²	1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Fees and Charges (Excluding Vehicle Quota Premium) ³	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

²Other Taxes include the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge and Annual Tonnage Tax.

³Includes revenue from Licenses, Permits, Service Fees, Sales of Goods, Rental of Premises, Fines and Forfeitures, and Reimbursements.

Table 3.3: Breakdown of Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2023 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2023 (Revised)			FY2024 (Estimated)		
	Total Expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Development Expenditure
Total	106,888	85,364	21,524	111,758	88,430	23,328
Social Development	53,071	48,860	4,211	56,066	51,529	4,536
Health	17,946	16,674	1,272	18,772	17,397	1,375
Education	14,080	13,748	332	14,752	14,132	620
National Development	8,609	7,475	1,135	9,014	7,714	1,300
Social and Family Development	4,161	4,057	104	4,685	4,561	124
Sustainability and the Environment	3,325	2,420	905	3,401	2,834	567
Culture, Community and Youth	2,386	1,951	436	2,448	2,099	350
Manpower ¹	1,797	1,797	0	1,888	1,888	0
Communications and Information	766	738	27	1,105	905	200
Security and External Relations	28,326	26,423	1,902	29,071	27,348	1,723
Defence	19,757	18,885	871	20,250	19,344	905
Home Affairs	8,064	7,044	1,020	8,271	7,478	793
Foreign Affairs	505	494	11	551	525	26
Economic Development	21,830	6,808	15,022	22,384	6,080	16,303
Transport	12,963	2,550	10,413	14,239	2,447	11,792
Trade and Industry	6,068	1,603	4,465	5,971	1,629	4,343
Manpower	1,678	1,551	127	1,301	1,169	132
Communications and Information ²	1,121	1,104	17	873	836	37
Government Administration	3,661	3,272	389	4,238	3,472	766
Finance	1,197	1,173	25	1,348	1,187	162
Organs of State	769	693	76	816	750	65
Communications and Information ³	0	0	0	727	637	90
Prime Minister's Office	1,393	1,144	250	681	619	62
Law	302	263	38	666	279	387

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Manpower expenditure under the Social Development sector refers to expenditure under the Financial Security for Singaporeans programme.

²Communications and Information expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Info-communications Media Development Authority and Cyber Security Agency of Singapore programmes.

³Communications and Information expenditure under the Government Administration sector refers to expenditure under the Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme.

Table 3.4: Operating Expenditure by Sector for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Total	57,561	58,667	72,936	78,543	84,438	85,364	88,430
Social Development	31,400	32,047	40,853	43,292	46,707	48,860	51,529
Health	8,937	9,915	14,311	16,274	15,909	16,674	17,397
Education	12,429	11,932	11,767	12,605	12,890	13,748	14,132
National Development	2,941	2,606	4,626	4,710	7,851	7,475	7,714
Social and Family Development	2,608	2,835	3,673	3,592	3,653	4,057	4,561
Sustainability and the Environment	1,295	1,540	1,646	1,832	1,848	2,420	2,834
Culture, Community and Youth	1,668	1,674	1,927	2,096	2,272	1,951	2,099
Manpower ¹	1,027	1,029	2,291	1,591	1,562	1,797	1,888
Communications and Information	494	517	611	594	721	738	905
Security and External Relations	19,774	19,807	19,437	21,833	23,751	26,423	27,348
Defence	13,825	13,669	13,027	14,737	16,343	18,885	19,344
Home Affairs	5,505	5,703	6,013	6,678	6,942	7,044	7,478
Foreign Affairs	444	436	398	418	466	494	525
Economic Development	4,207	4,488	10,352	10,676	11,072	6,808	6,080
Transport	1,900	1,945	2,945	3,738	3,692	2,550	2,447
Trade and Industry	993	1,116	2,509	1,986	2,757	1,603	1,629
Manpower	697	892	4,166	4,187	3,767	1,551	1,169
Communications and Information ²	617	535	731	765	855	1,104	836
Government Administration	2,179	2,324	2,295	2,741	2,908	3,272	3,472
Finance	828	852	904	951	1,002	1,173	1,187
Organs of State	496	508	502	578	659	693	750
Communications and Information ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	637
Prime Minister's Office	670	746	692	1,004	1,036	1,144	619
Law	185	218	196	207	212	263	279

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Manpower expenditure under the Social Development sector refers to expenditure under the Financial Security for Singaporeans programme.

²Communications and Information expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Info-communications Media Development Authority and Cyber Security Agency of Singapore programmes.

³Communications and Information expenditure under the Government Administration sector refers to expenditure under the Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme.

Table 3.5: Development Expenditure by Sector for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Total	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,253	20,417	21,524	23,328
Social Development	4,419	4,560	3,664	3,757	5,104	4,211	4,536
Health	1,490	1,404	949	1,049	1,204	1,272	1,375
Education	447	791	493	305	170	332	620
National Development	1,191	926	1,191	1,110	1,221	1,135	1,300
Social and Family Development	115	111	93	84	84	104	124
Sustainability and the Environment	839	1,076	708	905	832	905	567
Culture, Community and Youth	300	210	207	277	1,571	436	350
Manpower ¹	2	2	3	6	0	0	0
Communications and Information	36	41	20	21	22	27	200
Security and External Relations	1,637	1,469	1,087	1,900	1,668	1,902	1,723
Defence	482	481	278	556	609	871	905
Home Affairs	1,129	972	800	1,332	1,050	1,020	793
Foreign Affairs	26	16	9	12	10	11	26
Economic Development	13,574	9,886	8,369	10,037	13,231	15,022	16,303
Transport	9,877	6,617	5,327	6,534	9,157	10,413	11,792
Trade and Industry	3,656	3,176	2,910	3,398	3,950	4,465	4,343
Manpower	34	65	79	76	85	127	132
Communications and Information ²	8	29	53	29	39	17	37
Government Administration	633	756	310	559	414	389	766
Finance	74	56	46	29	30	25	162
Organs of State	184	217	59	61	59	76	65
Communications and Information ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Prime Minister's Office	159	172	184	273	277	250	62
Law	217	311	21	197	48	38	387

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Manpower expenditure under the Social Development sector refers to expenditure under the Financial Security for Singaporeans programme.

²Communications and Information expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Info-communications Media Development Authority and Cyber Security Agency of Singapore programmes.

³Communications and Information expenditure under the Government Administration sector refers to expenditure under the Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme.

Table 3.6a: Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Total	77,824	75,337	86,366	94,796	104,855	106,888	111,758
Social Development	35,820	36,607	44,516	47,050	51,811	53,071	56,066
Health	10,427	11,319	15,260	17,322	17,112	17,946	18,772
Education	12,876	12,723	12,260	12,910	13,061	14,080	14,752
National Development	4,132	3,532	5,818	5,820	9,072	8,609	9,014
Social and Family Development	2,722	2,945	3,766	3,676	3,737	4,161	4,685
Sustainability and the Environment	2,134	2,616	2,354	2,737	2,680	3,325	3,401
Culture, Community and Youth	1,968	1,883	2,134	2,373	3,844	2,386	2,448
Manpower ¹	1,029	1,031	2,294	1,596	1,562	1,797	1,888
Communications and Information	530	558	631	615	743	766	1,105
Security and External Relations	21,411	21,276	20,524	23,734	25,419	28,326	29,071
Defence	14,307	14,150	13,305	15,294	16,952	19,757	20,250
Home Affairs	6,634	6,675	6,812	8,010	7,992	8,064	8,271
Foreign Affairs	470	451	406	430	475	505	551
Economic Development	17,781	14,374	18,721	20,713	24,303	21,830	22,384
Transport	11,776	8,561	8,272	10,272	12,849	12,963	14,239
Trade and Industry	4,649	4,292	5,419	5,384	6,708	6,068	5,971
Manpower	731	957	4,245	4,263	3,852	1,678	1,301
Communications and Information ²	625	564	784	794	894	1,121	873
Government Administration	2,813	3,079	2,605	3,300	3,322	3,661	4,238
Finance	902	907	950	980	1,032	1,197	1,348
Organs of State	680	725	561	639	718	769	816
Communications and Information ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	727
Prime Minister's Office	829	919	876	1,277	1,313	1,393	681
Law	401	528	218	404	260	302	666

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹Manpower expenditure under the Social Development sector refers to expenditure under the Financial Security for Singaporeans programme.

²Communications and Information expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Info-communications Media Development Authority and Cyber Security Agency of Singapore programmes.

³Communications and Information expenditure under the Government Administration sector refers to expenditure under the Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme.

Table 3.6b: Total Expenditure by Sector for FY2018 to FY2024 (% of GDP)¹

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Total	15.2%	14.7%	17.6%	15.5%	15.3%	15.6%	15.5%
Social Development	7.0%	7.1%	9.0%	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%
Health	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Education	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
National Development	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Social and Family Development	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Sustainability and the Environment	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Culture, Community and Youth	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Manpower ²	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Communications and Information	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Security and External Relations	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	4.0%
Defence	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%
Home Affairs	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Foreign Affairs	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Economic Development	3.5%	2.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	3.1%
Transport	2.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
Trade and Industry	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Manpower	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Communications and Information ³	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Government Administration	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Finance	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Organs of State	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Communications and Information ⁴	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Prime Minister's Office	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Law	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Data may differ from previous years due to revisions to GDP estimates.

² Manpower expenditure under the Social Development sector refers to expenditure under the Financial Security for Singaporeans programme.

³ Communications and Information expenditure under the Economic Development sector refers to expenditure under the Info-communications Media Development Authority and Cyber Security Agency of Singapore programmes.

⁴ Communications and Information expenditure under the Government Administration sector refers to expenditure under the Smart Nation Group programme and Government Technology Agency programme.

Table 3.7: Total Expenditure by Expenditure Type for FY2018 to FY2024 (\$ million)

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Total Expenditure	77,824	75,337	86,366	94,796	104,855	106,888	111,758
Operating Expenditure	57,561	58,667	72,936	78,543	84,438	85,364	88,430
Running Costs	41,885	42,656	51,192	56,208	61,534	62,049	64,133
Expenditure on Manpower	9,227	8,946	8,804	9,828	10,381	10,697	11,423
Other Operating Expenditure	19,615	20,264	24,875	25,337	26,538	28,572	29,923
Grants, Subventions & Capital Injections to Organisations	13,042	13,447	17,514	21,042	24,615	22,780	22,787
Transfers	15,676	16,010	21,744	22,335	22,904	23,315	24,297
Social Transfers to Individuals	3,916	3,972	6,395	5,637	4,863	5,214	5,513
Transfers to Institutions & Organisations	11,584	11,876	15,142	16,516	17,858	17,898	18,573
International Organisations & Overseas Development Assistance	175	163	206	182	184	203	212
Development Expenditure	20,263	16,671	13,430	16,253	20,417	21,524	23,328
Government Development	5,852	6,191	4,696	6,118	6,843	8,997	10,596
Grants & Capital Injections to Organisations	14,411	10,480	8,733	10,135	13,575	12,527	12,732

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Table 3.8: Headcount by Ministry FY2018 to FY2024

	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023 (Revised)	FY2024 (Estimated)
Civil List	56	59	58	63	60	74	74
Attorney-General's Chambers	607	634	653	659	614	702	682
Auditor-General's Office	186	190	194	194	192	212	212
Cabinet Office	11	10	10	10	10	8	12
Judicature	1,014	1,006	1,071	1,100	1,101	1,112	1,164
Parliament	52	51	50	53	53	65	65
Presidential Councils	3	3	3	5	5	6	6
Public Service Commission	13	13	11	11	11	12	11
Social and Family Development	1,804	1,875	2,073	2,282	2,238	2,801	2,801
Defence	282	282	282	282	282	282	282
Education	54,529	53,734	53,928	53,844	52,576	53,769	52,890
Sustainability and the Environment ¹	4,459	5,363	5,715	6,010	5,884	5,565	5,430
Finance	3,719	3,779	3,869	3,930	3,967	4,348	4,322
Foreign Affairs	1,430	1,430	1,452	1,456	1,453	1,667	1,684
Health	1,619	1,618	1,680	2,466	3,747	2,988	3,189
Home Affairs	27,757	27,993	28,481	28,319	28,147	30,765	31,107
Communications and Information ²	2,460	2,588	2,746	2,872	2,898	3,213	7,347
Law	1,024	1,050	1,096	1,153	1,071	1,116	1,145
Manpower	2,223	2,186	2,624	4,680	4,218	4,057	4,129
National Development	8,895	8,218	8,125	8,105	8,014	8,412	8,285
Prime Minister's Office ²	3,106	3,541	4,002	4,315	4,772	5,499	1,225
Trade and Industry	3,134	3,137	3,565	4,067	3,618	3,587	3,549
Transport	6,997	6,988	6,981	6,944	6,735	7,501	7,434
Culture, Community and Youth	4,910	4,667	4,816	4,814	4,761	5,226	5,276

Note: For FY2023 and FY2024, these are establishment figures. Establishments reflect the number of officers that Ministries can hire, but are not reflective of actual headcount, as establishments may not be filled by Ministries even though they may be kept in anticipation of a future need.

¹With effect from 27 July 2020, Ministry of Environment and Water Resources was renamed Ministry of Sustainability and the Environment.

²With effect from 23 October 2023, the Smart Nation and Digital Government Group (SNDGG), previously under Prime Minister's Office, merged with the Ministry of Communications and Information (MCI)'s digital development functions to form an enlarged Smart Nation Group to better position the Government to advance the full range of the digital agenda. SNDGG's establishment figures are reported under PMO until FY2023 and MCI from FY2024 onwards.

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Terms

Assets Taxes

Assets Taxes refer to Property Tax and Estate Duty. Property Tax is a tax on the ownership of property and is payable by all property owners on the properties owned by them. Estate Duty is a tax on the total market value of a person's assets (cash and non-cash) at the date of his or her death. Estate Duty does not apply to a person who dies after 15 February 2008.

Customs Duties

Taxes on goods imported into Singapore. In Singapore, Customs Duties are principally imposed on alcoholic beverages.

Development Expenditure

Expenses that represent a longer-term investment and/or are incurred on capital assets in respect of or in connection with the economic development or general welfare of Singapore. Examples of spending areas are on the acquisition of heavy equipment and capital assets, e.g. buildings and roads. Land-related expenditure and net lending are excluded.

Excise Duties

Taxes on goods, whether manufactured in Singapore or elsewhere. In Singapore, Excise Duties are imposed principally on tobacco, petroleum products, motor vehicles and liquor.

Fiscal Impulse

The fiscal impulse provides a measure of the macroeconomic impact of the Budget; a positive impulse indicates a more expansionary (or less contractionary) fiscal stance than the previous year while a negative impulse indicates a less expansionary (or more contractionary) stance.

Financial Year (FY)

The Singapore Government's Financial Year 2024 is from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Government Endowment Fund

A fund established with an injection of Government monies as principal, on which the income generated will be used to finance specific programmes on an ongoing basis. The five Government Endowment Funds are the Community Care Endowment Fund, Edusave Endowment Fund, ElderCare Endowment Fund, Lifelong Learning Endowment Fund, and Medical Endowment Fund.

SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses

SINGA Interest Costs and Loan Expenses include the annual effective interest cost (which is computed based on the yield to maturity multiplied by the face value of the bond) and other ancillary loan expenses incurred in connection with the SINGA. It excludes principal repayment and transfer of loan discount to Development Fund.

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Motor Vehicle Taxes comprise additional registration fees, road tax, special tax on heavy-oil engines, passenger vehicle seating fees and non-motor vehicle licences, but exclude excise duties on motor vehicles which are classified under Customs, Excise and Carbon Taxes.

Net Investment Returns Contribution

Contributions from the investment returns on our reserves, where Net Investment Returns Contribution (NIRC) is the sum of: (1) up to 50% of the expected long-term real return on the relevant assets specified in the Constitution; and (2) up to 50% of the net investment income on the remaining assets.

Operating Revenue

Government receipts credited to the Consolidated Revenue Account and Development Fund Account, excluding Investment and Interest Income, and Capital Receipts (lumpy and less regular in timing). The main components are Corporate Income Tax, Personal Income Tax, and Goods and Services Tax.

Operating Expenditure

Expenses incurred to maintain the operations and regular activities of the Government, and Government grants and transfers. They include Expenditure on Manpower, Other Operating Expenditure, Grants, Subventions and Capital Injections to Organisations, and Transfers. Agency Fees on Land Sales, Investment Expenses, SINGA-related Outlays and Net Disbursements of Advances are excluded.

Other Taxes

Other Taxes comprise the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Development Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax. From August 2022, Other Taxes comprise the Foreign Worker Levy, Water Conservation Tax, Land Betterment Charge, and Annual Tonnage Tax.

Output Gap

The difference between the actual level of activity in an economy (as measured by GDP) versus the sustainable amount of activity given the capacity of the economy (i.e. the level of GDP that the economy could potentially achieve without creating inflationary pressures). It measures the degree of resource utilisation of the economy. The output gap is typically reported as a percentage of GDP to give a sense of the proportion to which the economy is over or under capacity. Where the output gap is negative, the economy is not operating at full capacity, with higher levels of unemployment. Where the output gap is positive, it indicates that the economy is operating at over-capacity, resources are stretched, and inflationary pressures are stronger.

Past Reserves

The reserves not accumulated by the Government during its current term of office, with reserves being the excess of assets over liabilities.

Primary Budget Position

The Primary Budget Position is defined as Operating Revenue less Total Expenditure.

Stamp Duty

A tax imposed on commercial and legal documents relating to unlisted stocks and shares and immovable property.

Statutory Boards' Contributions

Statutory Boards are required under the Statutory Corporations (Contributions to Consolidated Fund) Act to provide revenues not allocated to specific purposes by any written law into the Government Consolidated Fund.

Total Expenditure

Sum of Ministries' Operating and Development Expenditure. It excludes Special Transfers unless otherwise mentioned.

Trust Fund

A fund established with an injection of Government monies as principal, which is drawn down to fund specific programmes on an ongoing basis. Examples include the Cultural Matching Fund and the Progressive Wage Credit Scheme Fund.

Withholding Tax

A non-resident is liable to pay income tax on Singapore-sourced income. Under the law, when a person makes payment of a specified nature to a non-resident, he has to withhold a percentage of that payment and pay the amount withheld to IRAS. The amount withheld is the Withholding Tax.